

## IN NINETY SECONDS.

During This Brief Time a City Crumbles Into Dust and Atoms.

(San Francisco Chronicle.)

A vertebra in the center of the back of the world was seized with a chill on April 18 last, and in the ninety seconds that the rigor continued a city was crumbled into ruins, thousands of its inhabitants were killed and other thousands maimed and crippled. The city was Quezaltenango, in the state of Guatemala, Central America. The city was situated about 130 miles from the capital and was second in size and commercial importance. It was the center of the coffee, wheat, sugar cane and cacao district and famous for its manufacture of cotton and woolen goods. Its streets were narrow but paved, and provided with electric lights, letter boxes and numerous fountains. There were urban asylums, good hospitals, four colleges, a bank, public lavatories, penitentiary, convenient public buildings and several beautiful old churches. The city was now in ruins, and the survivors of the 40,000 inhabitants are moving to the table land of Olanjepeque. The buildings and the residences of the better class were built of brick, adobe, volcanic stone and what is known as "hardpan," a variety of dry clay that is cut and quarried after the manner of soft stone, but hardens to the consistency of sandstone after being exposed to the air. All the better residences were built about the customary patio or court; usually the windows

and doorways were of sculptured stone. There were only three or four three-story buildings in the city, probably ten or a dozen of two story, and the others only one; the city was built to withstand earthquakes. There was promise of abundant crops in the district, demands for its manufactures were increasing, and there was every indication of an era of prosperity—that was the condition on the evening of the 18th of April last. It was shortly after the dinner hour, about 8:15 o'clock, and a violent rain and electric storm was raging, necessarily housing nearly everyone in the city. As a rule, the Indians retire early, but many of them were on the outside of their houses up to the time the storm began; many of them had remained outside or awake nearly all of the night before. They have a legend that when their city is about to be visited by a dire calamity, warning is given by a fiery ball that shoots across the heavens. They say it presaged the coming of the conquistadores nearly 400 years ago and that it has since heralded every disastrous earthquake and volcanic eruption. There was a commotion in the native quarter the evening before when a meteor shot across the sky, but the educated classes gazed, idly curious, at its luminous trail and laughed at the fear of the Indians. But the laugh could not quiet the fear, and the natives passed the night in dread. The day following it

was the same, and only the terrible storm that swept down from the heights of Santa Maria and Cerro Quemado drove them indoors. Thus were they all housed when the first storm came. It was as if the world had collided with some immovable obstacle. People were thrown prostrate on their floors, buildings crumbled and breaking walls were hurled across the streets and in less than a minute the happy, prosperous city was turned into a charnel house. The thunder roared and crashed from peak to peak; continuous flashes of lightning played over the doomed city, the rain poured in torrents, the lightning plant went down and the blackness of the fearsome night was broken only by the electricity of heaven. Through the roar of the storm and the crash of falling worlds rang the screams of the wounded and the shrieks of the yet uninjured, as, in an agony of fear, they groped and staggered blindly through the dark, imploring the Creator to stay his hand. To them it seemed the end of all things and the beginning of chaos. Thus far only one man who was there during the horrible night and for ten days after has reached this city. He is Jose L. Barillas, a Guatemala coffee planter, and in telling his experience he said: "It is not likely that the total number of dead will ever be known. By far the greatest mortality was among the native population. Their houses are constructed of adobe made of mud and sand and under the shock of the earthquake they collapsed and buried entire families in their ruins. Among the Caucasians there were a great many injured slightly, some seriously, but the casualties among them were not known at the time I left. The greater number of injuries were received in the streets, where many foolishly ran for safety. Those who fled to the patios or courts of their houses escaped uninjured. The streets are very narrow and were filled with the ruins of the buildings on

either side. During the prevalence of the electrical storm some accident happened to the machinery and the lights were turned off. Before the damage was repaired came the earthquake and the power house collapsed. The days and nights that followed were full of horror. After the minute and a half, that seemed an age, in which the damage was done, the entire population sought the safety of an open plain outside the city and there remained during the night, women and tender children being exposed to the storm. When the sudden daylight came men went back into the city, and soon returned with faces a shade whiter. Many would not permit their wives and children to see what they had seen, and so hurried them off to the village of Zunil, seven miles away. Ox carts and all manner of vehicles were pressed into service, in which were hauled the aged and infirm, while the others walked. Once at the village, those who had been tenderly nurtured were obliged to live for forty days in old sheds, bare mills, factories—in anything that afforded a roof. There the men and children remained, while the men went back to the city daily in the hope of restoring order, but it seemed an impossible task. Telephone and telegraph wires had gone down, and it was necessary to send couriers down the mountain to the nearest railroad station, miles away, where communication could be had with the capital. The government acted promptly, but owing to the state of the roads it was several days before adequate relief arrived. The president sent a quantity of tents, which were erected on the plain, and in which the homeless natives were housed while the work went on among the ruins. Field hospitals were hastily erected, and a corps of physicians and surgeons with a large complement of nurses cared for the sick and injured. The able-bodied then organized into burial parties and went to the assistance of the regiment of soldiers that

had been dispatched from Guatemala City. The ghastly sights of the next few days and the horrors that were everywhere encountered have already been told by Mr. Barillas in the Chronicle of May 24, of the dead that everywhere littered the streets, of the wounded that, pinned under fallen timbers and debris, under the torrential rain had slowly drowned, their screams for aid as they felt the water slowly but steadily rising around them in the damaged streets unheeded, since there were none to answer them. In a few hours it was found that burial was out of the question. In Quezaltenango the cemeteries, in common with the cities of Mexico and other Central American cities, are above ground. They are simple inclosures, the walls of which are eight or ten feet thick. In these walls are the tombs, one above the other, row on row, around a square inclosing several acres, and resembling nothing so much as a vast number of huge pigeon holes, the tombs being only large enough to contain a single casket. At Quezaltenango the earthquake had burst open many of these tombs, and the caskets, with their dead, had been thrown out into the open and the tombs wrecked. Burial was, therefore, not possible, and as the decomposing bodies threatened to breed a pestilence, cremation was ordered by the authorities. Large quantities of kerosene were procured, the dead gathered into heaps with combustible material, the whole saturated with the inflammable oil and the torch applied. These funeral pyres were burning for several days. The authorities soon found that ghasts were at work, and orders to shoot down anyone found looting were issued. Within ten days after the order twenty-six men had been shot by the soldiers. The city had an excellent system of waterworks, the supply being obtained from Lake Amittlan, about ten miles distant. The earthquake broke the pipe lines, and for five

days the inhabitants were obliged to subsist on the water in the pools and the fountains, and such rain water as they could catch in basins. Outside the city and its immediate vicinity the damage was proportionately as great. Shrouders of mountains were broken off and hurled into the valleys, crushing everything in their line of fall and stopping the roadways. Cracks as wide as average sewer trenches and bottomless opened in the earth and made traveling a danger. Many coffee plantations were badly damaged and valuable machinery broke and twisted beyond repair. A number of populous villages in the vicinity were practically destroyed, and in proportion to population the loss of life was as great as that in Quezaltenango. As yet the total number of deaths and the financial loss cannot be estimated.

that Judge Thompson took the case from the jury and rendered a judgment in favor of the defendant on the ground "that the conductor had only done his duty." It is needless to state that the story was the hit of the evening. A Cup of Lane's Tea at Night Moves the bowels next day, and its continued use will cure habitual constipation, sick headache and indigestion. It will do you more good, and cost you less money than any other medicine on earth. Your druggist will refund you the purchase price if you are not satisfied. Price 25c and 50c a package. For sale by Godbe-Pitts Drug company. SECOND EXCURSION NORTH Wednesday, July 23d, Via the Oregon Short Line. The following low rates will be made to principal northern points: Days Days Brigham ... 2.35 Salmon ... 3.15 Colville ... 3.15 City ... 5.00 Logan ... 3.80 Boise ... 9.25 Franklin ... 4.25 Shoshone ... 11.25 Preston ... 4.25 Halley ... 14.15 Oxford ... 4.25 Caldwell ... 14.15 Soda Springs ... 7.80 Nampa ... 16.70 Montpelier ... 9.00 Boise City ... 17.50 Pocatello ... 6.50 Caldwell ... 17.50 Blackfoot ... 7.50 Ontario ... 18.40 Idaho Falls ... 8.50 Payette ... 18.40 St. Anthony ... 10.40 Weiser ... 19.10 Rexburg ... 10.00 Huntington ... 20.00 Market Lake ... 9.00 Correspondingly low rates from Ogden and other stations. For further particulars see Oregon Short Line agents, City Ticket Office, 201 Main street. A machine of pure, clean steel, kneads our dough for Royal bread. No sweat from the human hands and body to make it unclean. Buy it and see that the label is on it. For sale at all grocers, and served in all first-class restaurants. Royal Bread.

# Our July Sales Arouse Everybody! They Grow in Interest Week by Week!

## EVERYBODY FLOCKS TO OUR SUMMER SALES! PEOPLE COME IN ARMIES! NO DISAPPOINTMENT!

Below we offer Decisive Drives for this week's trading. Every department puts its best foot forward and offers logical reasons why you should shop here. Every special is a Splendid Leader. Thousands of Eyes will brighten as they will read this advertisement, unequaled in every sense of the word. Trade in the morning.

The Best Bleached Utica Bed Sheeting  
Under Regular Price.  
A DEEP DROP IN THE SELLING FIGURE!  
500 yards Bleached Utica Bed Sheeting, 2 1/4 yards wide, value 35c, Monday,  
**24 1/2c Per Yard.**

ESTABLISHED 1864  
**F. Auerbach & Bro.**  
ONE PRICE TO ALL NEVER UNDERSOLD

Extra Heavy White Bedspreads  
ALSO IN THE BARGAIN RACE.  
A Winning Special!  
500 Double Bed Size White Bedspreads, Martell's patterns, value \$1.75, Monday they go  
**at \$1.25 Each.**

## A COLOSSAL SHIRT WAIST SALE.



**TOO MANY!**  
Positive Orders to Clear Out Every  
Waist in the House.  
PRICES CUT AS NEVER CUT BEFORE.  
No Reserve, the Last Comers, as well as the First, Must be Sold.  
Grouped in special lots in our centre aisle to make choosing easier.



**TOO MANY!**  
10,000 Waists in This Great Sale,  
All the Latest, from the Plain Gingham to the Elegant Organdie and Batiste. Grouped in special lots in our centre aisle to make choosing easier.



SHIRT WAISTS,  
**25c,**  
Worth Up to 75c.  
Including Percales, Printed Chambrays and Gingham.

SHIRT WAISTS,  
**45c,**  
Worth Up to \$1.00.  
Including Fine Chambray Gingham, Striped and Plain, also White Linen and White Lawns.

SHIRT WAISTS,  
**75c,**  
Worth Up to \$1.75.  
Including White Lawns, India Linens, with inserting and embroidery, elegant Mercerized Linen and Etamine Waists, in all shades.

SHIRT WAISTS,  
**\$1.00,**  
Worth Up to \$2.50.  
All Styles and Latest Effects, in White and Colored Waists. The very best effects in White and Colored Gibson Waists.

SHIRT WAISTS,  
**\$1.29,**  
Worth Up to \$3.00.  
Including an Elegant Lot of New Embroidered Front Waists, with elbow length sleeves. The famous "Crown" brand.

SHIRT WAISTS,  
**\$1.75,**  
Worth Up to \$4.00.  
Includes the Choicest Lots of the famed "Derby" Waist, in White and Colored, the very latest and best materials.

SHIRT WAISTS,  
**\$1.95,**  
Worth Up to \$7.50.  
Including all of the best numbers bought for cash at 50c on the dollar, and intended to sell at just double the price asked.

**WASH GOODS MELTING AWAY.**  
Prices have melted to almost nothing, and goods are melting away like dew before the morning sun. But there is no letup on slashing while a single yard of wash fabrics remains. A liberal quantity yet to select from. Note the sale prices for this week on all goods suitable for canyon wear:  
Linen Colored Canvas, with colored blind effects. Value 12 1/2c; on sale this week, per yard, **7 1/2c**  
Twenty pieces extra heavy Covert cloth, on sale, per yard, **12c**  
Embroidered Teviot Suitings, in red, green, French blue and tan. Value 25c; on sale, per yard, **14c**  
Linen Crash, regular 25c; on sale price, **16 1/2c**  
Checked Linen Suiting, Regular 37 1/2c; on sale, per yard, **25c**  
Linen Etamine, Regular 37 1/2c; on sale, per yard, **25c**  
Embroidered Colored Piques, Regular 37 1/2c; on sale, per yard, **25c**

**ABSURD PRICES ON GRENADINE AND ARMURE SILKS**  
In Our Silk Department.  
Black Silk Grenadines and Chiffons for Dresses,  
44 inches wide, all the \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.00 and \$3.50 qualities, to close, this week—  
**\$1.79**  
Silk and Wool Dress Patterns  
Only One of a Pattern.  
All the \$27.50, \$30.00 and \$35.00 patterns (black only), to close this week—  
**\$19.75**  
Black Armure Silks.  
These silks are great value, will not crack or break; \$1.25 and \$1.35 quality, to close, this week—  
**89c**

The Second Week of the Great  
**MUSLIN UNDERWEAR AND INFANTS' FURNISHINGS SALE.**  
Another Week of Great and Unmatchable Bargains. A Feast of Dainty Garments. PLENTY OF STYLES, PLENTY OF SIZES, so you'll not be disappointed; sure to find just what you want and reap the benefit of our  
**Lowest of Low Special Sale Prices.**  
Just Four Items as Gentle Reminders of how the Prices Run:  
Ladies' Skirts,  
Made of excellent muslin, with four-inch deep Torchon Lace Trimmed Umbrella Ruffle; a good \$1.00 skirt at **50c**  
Ladies' Gowns,  
Pretty trimmed in Torchon Lace and two-inch wide Embroidery Insertions. They're cut full length and width. Worth \$1.35; on sale at **75c**  
Ladies' Drawers,  
Four pretty styles trimmed in Torchon Lace or Embroidery. The material is the very best muslin. They sell regularly at 90c; sale price—**50c**  
Ladies' Gowns,  
Extra large sizes. Made of the very best of Muslin, neatly trimmed in Embroidery and Tucks; sizes 17 to 19 for stout ladies. A splendid \$1.75 gown at **\$1.00**

Boys' Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Dept.  
A Few Items that will Interest You in This Department.  
BOYS' WASH PANTS—A large variety of Wash Pants, in plain and fancy stripes. Regular 25c and 35c values; ages 4 to 10 years; this week for—  
**18c**  
MEN'S SHIRTS—Black and white striped Shirts. Good wash materials, in sizes 14 1/2 to 17. Regular 40c values; this week for—  
**25c**  
MEN'S BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR—Good quality. The kind that will keep you cool; all sizes. 40c values; this week, per garment—  
**25c**  
BOYS' SAILOR SUITS—In navy blue, brown and gray, for boys 2 to 9 years of age. Good fitting, well made, neatly trimmed, embroidered shields, very handsome garments. Excellent \$2.50 values; this week at—  
**\$1.90**

**Children's Slipper SALE.**  
We Have Too Many Children's Slippers. They Must be Closed Out at Once.  
Child's Slippers, black and colors, worth 85c, Cut Price ..... **65c**  
Child's Slippers, black and colors, worth \$1.25, Cut Price ..... **85c**  
Misses' Slippers, black and colors, worth \$1.50, Cut Price ..... **\$1.15**  
Finest Assortment in the city of MISSES' and CHILDREN'S HIGH-GRADE SLIPPERS and SANDALS are included in This Sale at  
**CUT PRICES.**